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Original Poetry.

OLD MEMORIES.

BY [????.]

My youthful love, do you remember
When we sat 'neath the linden tree?—
'Twas early in a fair September,
Then all the world was bright to me.

There oft we met when stars were glowing
O'er our heads in evening sky,
While at our feet the river flowing
In gentle ripples murmured by.

The old tree seemed to smile with pleasure,
When we were 'neath its ample boughs:
The golden moon from heaven's azure
The only witness of our vows.

But soon the light of love was clouded
And sorrow took the place of joy;
Our early hopes in gloom were shrouded
And life was but a sad alloy.

Since then long years of pain have vanished,
The leaves are stripped from off that tree,
Our early griefs have all been banished,
And once again our hearts are free.

The future still is bright before us,
Its clouds roll back before the sun,
The present hangs its banners o'er us
And we'll love on till life is done.

Original Tale.

THE INFIDEL'S TOMB.

BY DR. C. N. HICKOK.

There now stands, or did a few years ago in the days of stage coach travel, beside the great State road leading from the city of P—— to that of C——, about four miles from the literary village of N——, in the "Buckeye State," an edifice, if it can with propriety be so termed, to which the eye of the passing traveller is often directed, on account of the singularity of its construction, as well as the no less singular story associated with it.

The "tomb" is enclosed by a high and massive wall, built of bricks, with abatments and cappings of stone, and an entrance through a gateway of iron, securely set between two of the ponderous abutments, with which each corner, and the centers of the intermediate stretches of masonry are braced.

If the enclosure presents a singular and antique appearance, the architecture of the "tomb" itself does not tend to diminish the effect which the view of its surroundings creates at first sight. It is built of a light gray stone, peculiar to that region, in that grotesque form, which the union of the Doric with the Gothic style always presents. The main part of the structure is a simple, oblong square, relieved on the ends, corners and sides, by disproportionately heavy pilasters, resting upon a broad foundation of hewn stone, and surmounted by one entire slab of huge dimensions. From this surface there arise five pyramids, or obelisks, each being one solid block of stone, starting wide and square at the base, and gradually decreasing in size until it terminates in a point. One of these much larger than the rest, stands in the center of the table; the others being placed upon either corner. Upon the central one is carved in bold, rude characters, simply the name and age of the occupant.

In the latter part of the summer of 18—, I started out on an excursion of pleasure, during a college vacation that was too brief to permit me to visit my far distant home. It was near the close of a hot, sultry afternoon. Nearly all my fellow stage passengers had yielded to heat and weariness, and were napping it away most lustily. I was just on the point of following their example, when we were all aroused by an exclamation from my next companion, a real, original yankee, who had fully proven his claim to the title, by his volubility during the day. It was the "tomb" that attracted his attention.

"Look'e thar, young man," he said, "I guess you never hearn tell on a cur'ouser lookin' consarn than that is yander. That thar thing they call the inferdel's tomb, and the old feller that's berried thar was more'n a hunderd year old, and as wicked as sin, and he bilt all that ar big pile o' stun his self, and put that ar big, ongainly lookin' wall beout it, I've hear'n say, jest to keep the devil eout."

This speech, although I was inclined to make full allowance to the author for that love of the marvellous, so characteristic of his race, which would naturally lead him to omit nothing that was wonderful, in his description of the object, to which he directed my attention, excited my curiosity not a little, and when I tell my reader that my own ancestors, at no very remote period, were yankees, and that very little of their "provincial virtue," curiosity, had been lost in its descent to me, and moreover that I was a youth, at the novel loving age of sixteen, he will not be surprised that I, with mouth, eyes and ears wide open, eagerly listened to what my companion said concerning this curious structure.

Who was he?—What was his name?—Where was he from?—Where did he die?—Did he really build that tomb?—Can't you tell me all about it? were the questions I asked in quick succession.

Any one but a yankee would have found it impossible to answer all my interrogatories, but he went about replying to them, as systematically as if there were but two, or as if an hundred would have been as readily answered as a half dozen.

"Wall, neow, young man, that's more'n I kin tell you; I never could larn who he wus, nor whar he cum frumezackly. I've hear'n say that he wus a Frenchman, and of high barth, an' had a fuss with his family an' left 'em. Some folks talks beout his bein' a Spanisher, and bein' in the wars. Some sez he was an old robber; others blam'd him for bein' a darn'd old pirate. Some sez one thing, some somethin' else, and arter all, I reckon nobody dun't know nuthin' 'beout him 't all, no more'n I dew myself. I guess though he war'nt any better'n he ort tew be. Reckon he was somethin' big in his time. He died 'beout tew year ago, though he bilt that ar consarn, a half dozen year afore that. He lived in that cur'ous heouse on the hill yander, this twenty year'n more. He wus as ill-nater'd to his wife as old Satan himself. She wus an angel of a critter, though she hadn't no peace with him, and arter leadin' a wus'n a dog's life, she died of a heart break. Nobody couldn't git the hang on him; he wus as cross-grained and ugly as an old bull dog. They say he did die in orful agony; shouldn't wonder ef he did, though I don't know nothin' 'beout it. Nobody wunt live in his heouse, case they say its hanted; shouldn't wonder if it wus. I wouldn't stay all night by his grave for nuthin', the old critter's spirit might git riled, and then he wouldn't be a darn'd bit tew good to lite deown on tew a feller and gin him pertick'ler Jehosaphat."

Is that all you can tell me about him? I asked.

"I dun'no nothin' more'n he wus an orful onbeliever. He thought thar warn't no God, and that thar wouldn't never be no judgment no more'n nuthin'. I've hearn' say, he put all that ar big pile o' stun on top uv him, jest tu smash him, and keep him from risin' at the judgment, of thar should happen tew be sich a thing.—Thar's no knowin'; meb-be the pesky old sinner did git a leetle mite skeer'd arter all. Wall he'd ought tew be. I tell you, young man, it'll take a mighty sight bigger stun pile'n that to hide the old cuss and keep him from comin' when he's sent fur. He ain't the fust old fool, nur young fool nether, that's got sick uv his onbelief, when he begun to feel the devil gittin' a hold tew him, and he wunt be the last, I reckon, by a tarnal sight."

Finding that I could learn no more of this extraordinary character from the yankee, I expressed my determination to find out all about him, soon as I could.

"I rather guess you'll be puzzled the darndest to find eout more'n I tell you," he replied, "ef any body know'd, I ort to. I've been tryin' to larn abeout him this dozen year'n more, and dun' no as much as I did at fust. I tell you, young man, you might jest as well gin it up."

Just then the coach stopped, and my companion alighted and I saw no more of him, nor heard again of the mysterious occupant of that singular burial place (although I visited it during the next autumn) until chance some time after threw his history in my way.

It was early in March of the ensuing year, that I had occasion to ride in the mail coach from C—— to S——. It was just such a bleak, blustering day as might be expected, early March being the caterer. There were some six or seven passengers in the coach. The curtains and windows were all closed, and each one selfishly trying to hide from the cold, was buried in furthest possible recess of robe, overcoat or cloak. Little conversation was held among us, as though we were all afraid to speak for fear the least motion should render us more vulnerable to the cold.

Upon the seat farthest removed from me, sat an aged, venerable looking, and well dressed individual, apparently a foreigner, if we might infer any thing from his countenance and costume. Of his speech we could judge nothing, for if we talked little, he less; for as yet he had not spoken even a word.

It was not until the middle of the afternoon, when we had been thawed before the hospitable fire of "mine host" of a relay house, and had brought the "inner man" under the cheering influence of a hearty dinner, fixed *in situ* by "a little fourth proof," that any of us were disposed at all toward conversation; and then for a while we chatted together with a volubility that one who might have witnessed our taciturnity in the morning, would hardly have supposed us capable of. It has passed into a proverb, that "travelers by stage cannot long be strangers to each other," and we proved no exception to the general fact, for soon our anecdotes and jests flew in rivalry with the speed of our wheels. From mirth we finally subsided into "telling wonders," and each of my companions had an account to give of some curiosity that had come under his observation. I, of course, had my share to communicate, and among other things gave a description of the wonderful "tomb" that had so much occupied my thoughts.

When I mentioned the name that was inscribed upon it, the old gentleman I have referred to, started quickly and exclaimed:

"Mon Dieu! vat you tell me! Is zat de name? You sure zat de name? Tell me, sare, vere zat iss—Is he near dis?"

I told him that it was within forty miles, and named its locality. He then relapsed into silence which was uninterrupted for several minutes. My curiosity, as well as that of my companions, was excited by the manner of the old man, and as I now had some hopes of having the mystery connected with the "tomb" unraveled, I could not resist my desire to have that curiosity satisfied.

The mention of the name upon the tomb appears to interest you sir, I said; would you deem me impertinent were I to ask the cause of your emotion?

"No sare! no sare! I do not refuse to tell you. You sall know de reason. I hear mon Fatre talk of von man by zat name, zat left de home, many, ver many year, and vos not mosch hear from; after vile vos not hear from vonce—vos gone altogeder. I tink dis mos be de same; it iss de name; it mos be de ver same vom. Two nánies vould not be von like de oder."

The old gentleman expressed his determination to visit the "tomb," and then at our request went on to tell of the man who had disappeared, and from his narrative, and from facts subsequently obtained of the last days of the "Infidel's" life, I have gleaned that which I now lay before the reader.

It occurred to me while conversing with the old gentleman, that he might be some relative of the man of whom he spoke, but this may have been imagination, for he did not say so, and from motives of delicacy I did not ask him.

In the year A. D. 1734 and for a number of years subsequently, there lived in a province of Italy, remote from its metropolis, in a retired mansion, built as its architecture denoted several centuries anterior to the time when my tale commences, Signor Leon Del Favaro and his family, consisting of his Lady and their two sons, and an orphan niece whom they had adopted as their own child. The Father Antonio, an aged priest who had officiated in the chapel of the old mansion, ever since he had taken holy orders, while the Signor Leon was yet a child, still resided with them, beloved as a spiritual father and reverenced for his piety and wisdom. The old steward and a few servants completed the household.

The Signor was a younger member of a noble family, descended from an illustrious ancestry. Although himself untitled, his wealth, which was considerable, and more especially his high and honorable character, gave him great influence among the titled nobility. Respected by the rich and great, he was loved by the poor and humble for his invariable kindness, generosity and condescension to them.

Not was the Lady Elvira less loved than her noble husband. She had been beautiful in early life, and time and care had dealt lightly with her. The loveliness which had been the charm of her girlhood, lost none of its attraction by being united with the dignity and matronly bearing which were hers at the period of which I write. If those who were her peers in rank, loved her, much more did the children of penury learn almost to adore the kind being who was to them a guardian angel and constant friend.

Blessed, thrice blessed are they who have a home in the hearts of the poor, and fully could Del Favaro and his Signor realize this truth, as they retired to their meditations after a day spent in doing good. Unambitious, and blessed with more than a competency, they had no desire to seek after the honors of the world; but in the pious counsels of the good old Father, they lived secluded and happy, spending their time in superintending and aiding in the education of their sons and niece as it pregressed under the tutorage of the Father Antonio. And never, judging from the promises of their early childhood, could parents have better reason to hope for good results, as the reward of their labors and solicitude. Never did the eye of parental pride rest on two nobler boys than were their sons Leopold and Alphonzo. Leopold was two years the senior of his brother. They were equally attractive, and yet they were the antipodes of each other in form and feature. The form of the young Leopold was robust and thick set, while that of Alphonzo was tall and slender. The features of Leopold were of extraordinary boldness of outline, though extremely handsme. His complexion was even a shade darker than the olive that characterizes the "sons of sunny Italy." His hair was crisp and curly, and of the hue of a "raven's plume," and his black brilliant eye was shaded by a brow of the most classic curve. His lip arched haughtily, betraying in the least movement, teeth of exquisite regularity and pearly whiteness.

The features of Alphonzo, on the contrary, were so delicate and fair, that one not aware of his Italian birth, would have identified him with the inhabitants of northern Germany. His wavy auburn hair, and mild blue eye, shaded by its long silken lash, and his mouth that wore a constant smile, formed a *tout ensemble* in striking contrast with that of his dark featured brother. In fact, when in repose, and unmoved by any emotion, it would have been impossible for the observer to have decided which were the handsomer, or upon which of the two nature had more strongly impressed the seal of nobility.

As they were the opposite in form and feature, so as their passions and inclinations began to develop themselves, their anxious guardians began to discover how equally diverse were those minds and hearts, which they were striving to form alike in the same mould of virtue and loveliness.

Alphonzo was ever of a buoyant, gentle and forgiving disposition. His ringing laugh and merry step, shed cheerfulness around. If the Father Antonio, or the Signor, or the Lady Elvira found occasion to chide him, his fair cheek might flush for a moment, it is true, or a tear suffuse his gentle eye, but it would pass as quickly as it came, and with the drops of contrition on his cheeks, and words of confession on his lips, he would throw his arms around the reprover's neck, and beg to be forgiven.

The disposition of Leopold was just the reverse. Even from his early youth, he was dark and cruel, and took pleasure in tormenting and giving pain to some creature; and this character "grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength." Of a cold, sullen temper, he was scarcely ever moved, but by anger and a revengeful spirit. A reproof from his parents would mantle his eye with fire, and cause his cheek to burn, his proud lip to curl, and his teeth to set in fierce passion; and at such times his face would have something so fearful in its expression, that his gentle mother would tremble.

As he grew older, he became proof alike to kindness and severity. For whole days after some supposed offence, would he remain moody and morose, wandering from the house, and remaining in the forest, which formed part of the parental domain, by himself, communing with his own dark thoughts, and nothing but the stern, decisive command of his father, could induce him to return until his humor left him.

If Alphonzo seemed a being created to love and be loved, so did his stern brother appear a creature to hate, and be hated.

The young Pauline I need not describe. Suffice it for me to say, that her rare beauty was exceeded only by her lovely and gentle disposition. I will leave the reader to imagine eyes of black, hazel, or blue; hair jet, blonde, or golden; cheeks of "rosy blush, or lily white;"—to clothe her in whatever similitude may be best pleasing to himself.

It is not important that I dwell longer upon the early days of my heroes, save to say, that as they verged toward manhood, the unhappy spirit of Leopold acquired more and more the mastery over him. The anxiety which a perverse childhood and early youth caused his parents, gradually gave place to habitual and hopeless sorrow, as with the passing years, that once tranquil home became more frequently the theater of passion, until finally its peace was constantly disturbed. The consciousness that his was not a character to be loved, although he could not but be sensible of the cause, instead of leading him to strive to master his unhallowed temper, but maddened him, and urged his malignant heart into the commission of fresh deeds of wickedness.

Often would his kind father in the most affectionate terms entreat him for his own well being and happiness, and for the sake of those whom nature had bound to him in such tender ties, to strive to subdue his ill-natured disposition. Often would his mother, in loving accents, and with streaming eyes, implore him not to break her heart; and often would his reverend tutor spend whole nights before the altar in the chapel, engaged in prayer to the Immaculate One, that the heart of his Leopold might be melted, and his nature subdued by the sweet influences of the dews of heavenly grace. Often would he by the mildest reasoning, for it was not in the heart of the good old man to be harsh or unkind, strive to convince him of the "error of his ways;" but it was all in vain. The reproofs and entreaties of his father only roused him to madness, and caused new outbreaks of his unholy passion. The tears of his mother might as well have hoped to melt the "nether millstone," for if the sight of those tears brought, perchance, a flush of shame to his cheek, the consciousness of that shame, and its betrayal, only produced a fresh ebullition of his ill-nature. The prayers and mild reasoning of the pious Antonio were alike unheeded and despised.

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.]

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE.

The advocates of a broad system of popular education, having at heart the prosperity of Pennsylvania, and wishing to see her people elevated to their true position as members of a great agricultural community, have observed with no common interest the progress of the educational reform begun in 1854-5 through the influence of the law establishing the County Superintendency. Previous to that time the only school for the training of Teachers in the state was the Female Normal School of Philadelphia, and its influence scarcely reached beyond the corporate limits of the city in which it was established. There was no union among the teachers' no rallying point around which they could collect, no head to teaching, whether considered as a trade or as a profession; and no one viewing it from a philosophical standpoint, had attempted to trace it back to first principles and investigate its foundation in order to ascertain what claims it has to rank as a profession. The public looked upon Teaching, particularly in our common schools, as no more professional than laying brick, shoving the plane, or wielding the hammer of the blacksmith; and it is a lamentable fact that this opinion was not without foundation.

Since that time two State Normal Schools, one at Millersville, the other at Edinboro, have been organized under the act of '55, and they are now sending out their graduates as thoroughly and carefully trained to Teaching as the graduate of a law school is to the law. Private Normal Schools have sprung up in many parts of the state; teachers' associations have been organized and a professional feeling aroused among their members; a livelier and more general interest in common schools and a deeper sense of their importance has been awakened in the public mind; and lastly and most important of all, much progress has been made in reducing Teaching to a science and placing it on a firm scientific basis.

When we reflect that all this has been accomplished during the past six years of financial revulsion and hard times, and that the results must have been more flattering in times of ordinary prosperity, we feel like being satisfied with the past and hopeful of the future. And yet, we cannot but regard the profession of Teaching not as one that *is* but as one that is *to be*. The dignity of any profession will depend upon the importance of its effects on society, upon the moral rectitude of its members, and upon their mental culture. With respect to the first we may well claim equality with any other; excluding the pulpit, we should probably not suffer in a comparison of the second; but unfortunately for us we can not say the same with respect to the last; and herein do we lose an indispensable auxiliary in elevating our calling. No profession can elevate and dignify the man, but the man must elevate and dignify the profession. You can not build a strong ship of rotten timber. You cannot build up a great profession whose members are mentally disqualified to hold a high position among their fellow men. Again, who are our standard authors on the science of Teaching, and what are its technical terms? True, we have plenty of books on *methods* but very few on principles and perhaps none that may be quoted as undeniable authority. Method has been the bane of our calling long enough; we want the principles underlying the methods—principles on which the human mind can be developed and strengthened without the terrible risk of withering and cramping its energies by blind method. And who, I repeat, are the writers upon these principles? who have established our profession on principles eternal as truth itself, as has been done with medicine and law?

Answers to these questions reveal the barrenness of our science, and drive us to the conclusion that we are not yet ready to put on professional robes. But give us works on Teaching which shall be to it what Blackstone and Kent are to the law; and then, indeed, can we claim for it the dignity of a science. Such works are the great educational want of the present time, and those who write them will lay the foundation of a fourth learned profession.

And why not have such works, and such a profession? Are there not principles as grand and immutable underlying the development of mind as those on which the professions of medicine and law are founded? And are there not men who can develop these principles and lay the foundation of another profession, as was done long ago for those already in existence? Assuredly there are and the experience of each year demonstrates more clearly the possibility and *necessity* of establishing Teaching on such a basis, if we would place it on a level with medicine and law.

We want contributions to our educational column. Teachers and friends of education, will you aid us in pushing on the work in which we are engaged? Give us your thoughts on any of the thousand topics connected with schools and teachers, and you will be heartily welcome to a place in our columns. Give the benefit of your experience and reflection to your co-laborers. We should have one or more correspondents in every township in the county. Discuss the many profitable and interesting questions relating to the principles and the practice of teaching. This will interest teachers. Or select educational topics of a general nature and they will doubtless be generally interesting. We should also like to have brief accounts of examinations and exhibitions throughout the county. Or if there are any who cannot please themselves in the wide range of topics suggested, let us have discussions of mooted points in English grammar, and solutions of knotty problems in arithmetic and algebra. Send on your contributions.

Two problems in Mental Arithmetic have been handed to us, with the request that we should print a solution.

1. A tree is 60 ft. high which is five sixths of six sevenths of the length of its shadow, diminished by 20 ft.; how long is the shadow?

2. A gave away some money and then found 10 cts., which is one half of what he then had, and one fifth of what he at first had; how much did he give away?

Who will send us solutions? we will print two or three of the best we receive. It may be proper to say that good Arithmeticians differ as to the answers.

We have several communications which we do not print, because we have not the real names of the authors. If contributors wish to go *into print* over assumed names, they are of course allowed to do so; but the *Editor* must know the *real names* of the writers.

An examination of some of the classes in the Principal's dept. of the Bedford Union Schools, took place on Friday, the 21st ult. The inclement weather and the election which took place on that day prevented a large attendance. The pupils acquitted themselves creditably in the several branches.

We have no definite information as to the fate of the proposed amendments to the school-law now pending in the legislature. We will print them if they pass.

ASHAMED OF THEIR PARTY.

The Republican journals every where in the North are preserving an unusual silence in relation to the enormous frauds and corruptions, which have been reported to Congress. They neither publish the reports nor make any allusion to them.—They are ashamed to expose the rascality of their own party. Ashamed to let their readers know how they have imposed on the public by preaching honesty, retrenchment and reform, while they were laboring to elevate to political power the most profligate and corrupt body of men that have ever been known to the nation. Come you boasted, self-constituted patriots, who have such a pious regard for the welfare of the negro population of the South, tell the public how much love you have for Uncle Sam's coffers. Tell how much has been squandered in rewarding political favoritism, and how much you have put in your own pockets.—*Pottsville Standard.*

A NEW "HOOP" DISEASE.—A new disease has made its appearance since the introduction of hoops. It exhibits itself only in cold weather, and then it is only discoverable in cities where the buildings are warmed with furnaces. Two ladies were standing over a register the other day, talking and laughing, when one endeavoring to sit was suddenly attacked and screamed violently. The other also tried to sit, and was attacked in the same manner. The explanation is that by standing so long over the register, their metallic hoops became heated to such a degree that when they attempted to be seated, it was like sitting on a *hot gridiron*. Of course they were not a great length of time getting up again, and naturally enough uttered screams—all of which would be very mysterious to a looker on, unacquainted with the mysteries of *hoops*.

MARRIAGE.—"I never," says Mrs. Childs, "saw a marriage expressly for money that did not end unhappily. Yet managing mothers and heartless daughters are continually playing the same unlucky game. I believe men more frequently marry for love than women, because they have free choice. I am afraid to conjecture how large a portion of women marry only because they think they will never have a better chance, and dread becoming dependent. Such marriages do sometimes prove tolerably comfortable, but a greater number would have been far happier single."

Some wag has resurrected the following jokes upon names:

Wallach, of the Washington *Star*, says: There is a place in Pennsylvania, called Youngwoman's town. What a deuce of a place it must be for fellers! There is a place in Pennsylvania, called Youngmanstown, and is one of the greatest places for ladies this side of purgatory.

☞When is a man truly over head and ears in debt? When he has not paid for his wig.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : : APRIL 4, 1862.

Our County Expenses.

Every community has its *croakers*, and Bedford county has its full share of that dissatisfied and disagreeable class of individuals. Formerly, headed by a few aspirants for office, there was a secret clique of *sore-heads* in this county, who, time after time, made organized efforts to defeat one or another of the Democratic candidates for county offices, by making false representations concerning the conduct of affairs by Democratic officials, or those who were their subordinates. The clique of grumblers found, however, after several trials that their game would not work and gave it up in despair. For some two years we have not heard much of the old cuckoo note that was wont to salute our ears so regularly every recurring campaign. The people saw and appreciated the excellent management of our county affairs, and treated the electioneering scheme of the *croakers* with contempt. And, now, Bedford county is regarded elsewhere as a model for economy in the administration of local affairs. She is quoted and lauded by her neighbors as better in this respect than themselves. Witness the following from a late issue of the Somerset *Democrat:*

It will be seen that in the years 1857 and 1858, the average salary of Commissioners was about $108 00 each, and the expenses of auditing about $46 00.—Last year each Commissioner received $231 00, (we take Mr. Kimmel's salary as the average, it being marked in full,) and the Auditors' expenses were $125 00—an increase in the salary of each Commissioner of $123 00, and of $80 00 in the auditing expenses. The salary of Commissioners for 1860 was about the same as last year, so that the Relief Board duties could not have caused the great disparity between '61 and '58.

Now, compare the expenses of this county last year with those of Bedford county for the same time.—Bedford has about the same population and valuation and it is therefore fair to presume that the business in the Commissioners' office would be about the same. Take the same items. Mr. Kimmel's salary was $231 00, that of the *three* Commissioners of Bedford county $225 00. In other words, Mr. Kimmel's salary *was six dollars more than the Bedford Commissioners'*—a fact not easily accounted for. Again, our auditing expenses were $125 00, the Bedford only $70 00.

These facts may account for the eight mills tax Commissioners' salaries are so much higher than in Bedford? What has caused the great increase in the salaries? Has the business of the county increased so much lately?—These things need investigation and explanation. All sorts of theories have been advanced on the street corners to account for big salaries. It is asserted that one of the Commissioners lately conceived the grand theory of charging a day for coming to town and a day for going home, and that the theory has been *practically* carried out, and was so much improved upon that one of them was allowed time whilst at home threshing his grain.

A Groan From An Office-holder.

THE ORGANS OF THAT DEMOCRACY which still reek with the disgraces of the Buchanan administration, such as the *York Gazette*, the *Beadford Gazettee*, *Lancaster Intelligencer*, and their kindred cotemporaries, are howling and rejoicing in the most vulgar terms over the election in this city and York borough.—[*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The "Beadford Gazettee," as the orthographical monster of the *Tell-lie-graph*, has it, did rejoice over the late Democratic victories in Harrisburg and York, but not in "vulgar terms" or in any thing like a "howl." That style of writing smacks a little too much of the favorite vein of the hired Hessians and paid parasites of the present delectable Administration to suit our taste. As for our Buchananism, we can say in defence of the Ex-President what the Harrisburg Postmaster cannot say of his master at Washington, viz: *When James Buchanan discovered the rascals in his Cabinet, he drove them out and sent them into retirement and disgrace.* Abraham Lincoln, when compelled by the force of public opinion, to part with a corrupt Cabinet officer, heaps honors upon his head and rewards the unfaithful Secretary with a foreign mission, for his infidelity. Shrewd men, were they connected with Cameron as is the Harrisburg Postmaster, would say very little about "reeking with disgrace;" but Bergner, like the ostrich when it hides its head in the sand, imagines he does not expose himself at all, whilst he is really attracting attention to the very ugliest part of his ugly existence. He might well be labeled, as the *chef de cuisine* did the turtle which was to be served for dinner: "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

Democratic Victory in Carlisle.

The Democrats of Carlisle elected their whole ticket at the late election for Borough officers. The majority for the Democratic candidate for Burgess, was 66. This is the first time for 20 years, says the Carlisle *Volunteer*, that a Democratic Burgess has been elected in that borough. We rejoice in this additional evidence of the returning vigor of the Democracy. We hope, however, that the Harrisburg *Telegraph* will not take our jubilation over this victory, so much to heart that its Postmaster editor will not be able to make out his Quarterly Report, and attend to his customary misrepresentation and abuse of the Democratic party.

Remarkable Surgical Operation.

An *Ovarian Tumor* was removed from the person of Miss Catharine Glenn, of Morrison's Cove, in this county, on the 27th of March last, by DR. W. L. ATLEE, of Philadelphia, assisted by the following medical gentlemen, viz: Drs. Luden, of Huntingdon, St. Clair, of Indiana, Bloom, of Martinsburg, Sidney Smith, of Pattonsville, and S. H. Smith, of Woodberry.

The Tumor was of 10 months standing, and weighed 35 pounds. The lady is doing very well.

Democratic Triumph in Washington.

The Democrats of Washington, Pa., elected their ticket for borough officers, at the late election, by from 60 to 85 majority. The Washington *Examiner* says that the county also went Democratic. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* will observe that we are still rejoicing.

Shippensburg Democratic.

At the late election for borough officers in the town of Shippensburg, the Democrats elected a large majority of their candidates. Shippensburg has heretofore been a stronghold of Republicanism. George Bergner, of the Harrisburg Telegraph, and other Lincoln office-holders, will please take notice.

Still They Come!

The tide of victory still rolls on. The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* says: "The elections, on Friday last, were carried in nearly every township by the Democrats by increased majorities."

Alas! Poor Bergner, of the Harrisburg *Telegraph!*

☞ Wendell Phillips, the Abolition lecturer, was mobbed at Cincinnati, a few days ago. He was rescued by his friends. Rev. Samuel Aaron, another Abolition preacher, was "egged" at Burlington, N. J. He, too, was rescued by his friends. It seems that these bold and outspoken disunionists have "friends" enough to take care of them wherever they go. And yet you can't get any of these friends to acknowledge that they are Abolitionists. Oh! no! they are only "Republicans." As for the mobbing, we consider it all wrong. Even a murderer should not be executed by a mob. The law provides the same penalty for Abolition disunionists as for Secession disunionists. If Abraham Lincoln will not treat both classes with equal severity, we say let the people indict those whom the President allows to go scot-free, and thus justice will not fail to have its course.

☞ We publish, to-day, a communication from the Rev. S. KEPLER, of the M. E. Church, in defence of his course during the late session of the E. Baltimore Conference. Whilst we have no desire, but, on the contrary, a great aversion, to have any thing to do with the unfortunate differences that are every where springing up in Church organizations, owing to the growing intolerance of political opinion, we give place to this article as an act of simple justice to a respectable gentleman who is the author. It is a very able production, and, to our mind, a full and complete vindication of Rev. Kepler's fidelity as a citizen and his sincerity as a christian patriot.

☞ The result of the Spring elections in this county, doesn't please the editor of the *Inquirer* at all. He thinks that "in some countries the walls of a prison would be thought not badly employed in keeping such patriots within bounds," as those who were cruel enough to defeat the "Republicans" for township officers. What say you, citizens of St. Clair, Snake Spring, and other districts in which the "Republicans" were defeated, notwithstanding their former majorities? Are you ready to go to jail for committing the great crime of defeating the "Republicans?"

☞ There is no confirmation of the rumor given in our last to the effect that Capt. Brisbin, of Woodberry, was killed in the battle near Winchester. Capt. Gallaher, of Blair Co., we regret to learn, is among the unfortunate brave who fell on that bloody field. Lieut. Thomas Reem, who recruited a considerable number of men in Union and St. Clair townships, in this county, is also among the killed. Gen. Shields, we are happy to state, has not died of his wound, but is recovering rapidly from its effects.

☞ Judge NILL has refused the application made by certain parties for a writ of *Quo Warranto* against the Bedford Rail Road Company. The Judge, we are informed, takes the ground that as corporations are created by State authority, they can be dissolved only by the same authority, and, therefore, dismisses the application for want of jurisdiction. In our opinion, we had better go to work and make our railroad without any more *quo warrantos* about it.

☞ HON. F. M. KIMMELL, late President Judge of this district, has removed to Chambersburg, at which place, we learn, he will hereafter be associated in the practice of the law with Wm. McLellan, Esq. The return of Judge Kimmell to the practice of the legal profession will prove an important era in the history of the bar of the district.

☞ We had intended giving a list of the township officers elected in this county for the ensuing year, but have been compelled to omit it this week, on account of a press of other matter.

☞ DR. J. E. MCGIRR, for a number of years a resident of this county, removed, on Tuesday last, to Latrobe, Westmoreland county. The Dr. is a man of learning and ability and will make his mark wherever he goes.

☞ There is nothing of importance from the seat of war except what is contained in our news columns.

☞ We are under obligations to Mr. Francis Grove, of South Woodberry, for the addition of several new names to our Pattonsville list.

For the Bedford Gazette.

The Vote at the E. Baltimore Conference.

MR. EDITOR:

During a ministry of more than thirty years, I am induced for the first time, to invoke the aid of a public journal for the purposes of explanation and defence. Nor should I trespass upon your kindness, Mr. Editor, even now, nor thrust myself before the public in this way, but for the fact, that the vote I felt in conscience compelled to cast at the recent session of my Conference in Baltimore, has created some sensation in the public mind, which many valued friends think will be entirely removed by a brief analysis, both of fact and argument, with regard to the grounds upon which that vote was given. Even at this early period, erroneous impressions have been so completely dissipated by some private letters to some of my friends during my absence at the seat of Conference, stating the reasons for my course in the Conference, and which have already been circulated in community, that I am almost led to conclude that any further agency on my part, either public or private, is at this time no longer a necessity. Lest, however, any lingering doubt should remain in any quarter, with men of candid and ingenuous minds, I submit the following brief course of remark.—

Ever since my connexion with the sanctity of the Ministerial Office, I have been jealous of the doctrine of the Union of Church and State; always looking upon such a doctrine as utterly subversive of the constitution of the Church of Jesus Christ, and as tending only to anarchy and confusion, to pride and vain-glory, to despotism, irreligion and high handed misrule and oppression in their most odious and ruinous forms. I presume, Mr. Editor, that none who may read this article, will deny that such are the legitimate results of the doctrine referred to, who have either any acquaintance with, or any faith in the plain testimony of history.—With these unalterable convictions, which I dare not sacrifice, no matter how plausible soever the reasons may be for so doing, even though they approach me under the very grab of patriotism itself (a word, by the way, which enkindles my heart even into glowing raptures, as a citizen of the State) I was most unexpectedly called upon, the very first day of the Conference, to act with my dear brethren, upon a *State document, political as I firmly believe in its bearings, and entirely foreign to Conference business.* —Under such views and sentiments, What was I to do?—Could I repudiate, at once, all the antecedents of my ministerial life, and endorse the paper as part and parcel of the legitimate business of a *court of Jesus Christ?* No. Mr. Editor, I could not thus betray, what I believed (at least for myself, without judging my dear brethren who both thought and acted otherwise) was my own stern trust and duty, both in my conscience, and in the sight of my Great Master, who had said to me many years before—"My Kingdom is not of this world, else would my servants fight." Accordingly, when my name was called by the Secretary, I made a brief statement of my views concerning the paper so unfortunately introduced, in my judgment, into Conference, and, looking upon it as a political movement exclusively, gave the following, as my reasons for a negative vote:—That the paper was in itself, *Unnecessary, Inappropriate, Inexpedient*, and lastly, would, if passed by the Conference, *tend to the most mischievous results.* In thus voting *No*, I felt that it might possibly [illegible] consequences of a personal, official and relative bearing very dear to myself, but I felt, *best of all* to my bleeding heart, that I was acting under the approving smile of the Great Head of the Church, and thus "confessing Him before men," with some little fidelity at least, as an "unworthy servant."—If, in all this, I have erred, and I claim no exemption from the maxim, *"Errare et nescire humanum est,"* I have only to say, that after the most earnest and patient examination of the question mooted, it is an error of the head and not of the heart.—But is it really necessary, Mr. Editor, that I should say anything on the subject of love to the country which gave me birth, and which as a tender mother has nursed me in infancy, watched over me along the dangerous paths of inexperienced youth, educated me in one of her literary Institutions, and ultimately, in the wonder-working Providence of God, elevated me, though unworthy, to a name and a place in the Church of Christ, in connexion with the high functions and responsibilities of the office of the Christian Ministry? If my testimony, then, be asked for by men of honest hearts, I *frankly* and *cheerfully* and *cordially* give it.—With a lettter, because a more hallowed and sanctified sentiment than that which prompted the ancient to mean every thing in the declaration, "I am a Roman," do I respond from the very depths of my heart, I am an "American citizen." *I say every thing in this.*—I mean, that I am true, even as steel, if you say so, to *"Constitution, the Union and the laws."* I mean, that I am no *Abolitionist*, and that I am no *Secessionist*; and I mean, also, *that I am no advocate for the introduction of politics into the Church of our Lord Jesus Christ.* In a word, I mean with all my heart and mind and soul and strength, that I am for "the *defence and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, with all the dignity equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, without overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established Institutions of any of the States.*" *Yes, I am for the American Union forever;*—and I am happy in the belief, that my vote in Baltimore, was in keeping with all these great positions in the judgment of multitudes of men of the brightest intellects and and the most refined sense, both in church, and State. May I refer in this connexion, to the views of a distinguished Cabinet functionary of the present Administration? During the session of the General Assembly of the Pres. Ch., last May, in Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. Wines of St. Louis, thus telegraphed to Judge Bates.—"Hon. Edward Bates, Washington City:—Have you said that in your opinion, and that of other members of the Cabinet, the best thing our Assembly can do to sustain the Government, is to preserve the unity of the Presbyterian Church, *by abstaining from any discussion on our present troubles?*" To this, Judge Bates answers thus:—"*Yes; for myself decidedly; and I believe for other members of the Cabinet.*" This answer requires no comment, but I desire it may be looked at in its bearings upon the paper introduced into the Conference of my own Church. I will further quote, in this connexion, from the great Richard Watson of England, who stands prominently in all the Churches, among "the immortal names that must not die." In his sermon on "the coming of God's Kingdom," 2 Vol., page 432, he uses these words. "Some persons have supposed that the Kingdom of Christ would destroy all preceding empires by violent opposition, by the shouts of warriors, and by garments rolled in blood. I more than doubt this. I know that Christ has Kingdom of providence, as well as of grace, and that the operations of this Kingdom are in many instances regulated in reference to his mediatorial government. As he is Lord of heaven and earth, he no doubt often visits the nations,—removeth and setteth up kings, but when for these purposes he employs human agency, *it is not the agency of his people. The axe by which he heweth the forest of the field has not even its handle furnished by the trees of righteousness the planting of the Lord.* The direct operations of the Kingdom of grace for which we pray *belong to a rule which is not of this world; nor do the servants of Christ fight for it.* An army of real christians fighting for Christ's cause has never yet been seen. On such a spectacle the eye of the world has never fallen; on such a spectacle it never will fall." The Christian Church possesses no such apparatus of means. Such worldly plans were so far from the view of Paul, that even when the image, the Roman power, was yet standing upon its legs of iron, he exhorted not to hostile conflict, but to submission. WARS AND REVOLUTIONS BELONG TO ANOTHER DISPENSATION, TO A VERY DIFFERENT ADMINISTRATION OF ALMIGHTY GOD, THAN THAT OF THE KINGDOM FOR WHOSE COMING WE ARE TAUGHT TO PRAY. With these, AS CHRISTIANS, WE HAVE NOTHING TO DO. Let the dead bury their dead."—

In addition to all this, I shall barely remark without comment, that the genius and spirit of our holy Religion confine christian ministers and christian churches to those questions exclusively, which belong to the Kingdom of Jesus Christ; while they leave to the State, the management of all those questions which are political in their nature and which belong to the Kingdoms and governments of this world alone.—"Then," (to quote from a most excellent article in your paper of the 21st ult, Mr. Editor, headed Church and State, and which cannot be read too often) "let Church affairs and State matters be kept apart, and let ministers attend to their spiritual calling, whilst politicians and legislators attend to the things which "are of the earth, earthy."

Having thus frankly referred to the war resolutions passed by the East Baltimore Conference at its recent session in Baltimore, and stated the TRUE GROUNDS of my vote respecting, them while claiming a patriotism as lofty and glowing as that which burns in any American heart, I ought perhaps to remark before closing, that among the members of Conference voting in the majority, nearly one hundred, it has been supposed, did actually vote UNDER PROTEST; some objecting to the introduction of such a question into an ecclesiastical body at all, others to some of the strongest resolutions passed and others to the crudeness of phraseology in which the paper was couched. And I may further add, that for my own course of action, I did receive from some gentlemen among the strongest advocates of the present war policy, warm and cordial congratulations, for my opposition to any church action on such a question, simply on the ground, that it was altogether foreign to the work of men, whose one and only business was to preach "Jesus Christ and Him crucified." I hope such may be the views of all who may glance at this communication, which, in MY CAPACITY AS A CITIZEN, claiming the right to explain when misunderstood, I now, in all kind feeling, commit to a generous public, who, I feel assured will sympathize with me under the trying circumstances in which I was placed. If however, in taking leave of this whole subject, I have unfortunately failed to convince any of the propriety of my course, whose favorable opinion I highly value, and would be most happy to maintain, I have once more to repeat that the error committed was one of the head and not of the heart; and now, at the parting word, I have to say, without mental reservation, that if hereafter any better light should visit my mind, I will most cheerfully abandon my present views, and follow the guidance of the superior beam.

SAMUEL KEPLER.

McClellan Meeting.

The meeting of the friends of Gen. McClellan re-assembled, pursuant to adjournment, in the Court Room, on Saturday evening last, DR. F. C. REAMER, Chairman, John A. Mowry and Sam'l Vondersmith, Vice Presidents, and A. J. Sansom and Thomas Jamison, Secretaries.

On motion of Hon. W. P. Schell, Mr. J. R. Jordan was appointed an additional vice president.

The report of the Committee appointed at the first meeting to draft resolutions, was then submitted by the chairman, B. F. Meyers. The resolutions reported are as follows:

Resolved, That the military plans of Major General McClellan, as unfolded by the recent victories over the rebels in Tennessee, North Corolina and Arkansas, should command the hearty approval of every citizen who desires that the present war shall be brief in duration and humane in spirit, as well as successful in its issue.

Resolved, That the evacuation of Manassas proves that the strategy of Gen. McClellan has won a greater victory for the Federal cause than could have been achieved if an earlier advance had been made upon that late stronghold of the rebels and after hard fighting its capture had resulted.

Resolved, That, therefore, we have entire confidence in the ability of Gen. McClellan, if not interfered with in his plans, to conduct the war to a successful close, and that we will stand by him and defend him against the assaults of the fanatics who would baffle his efforts, so long as he leads on our armies for the vindication of the Constitution and restoration of the Union.

Resolved, That we recognize in the military policy of Gen. McClellan, a strict compliance with the wishes of the people as expressed by their representatives in Congress, to wit: 'That this war should not be waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any of the states; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several states unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

Resolved, That we deprecate the agitation of the subject of the emancipation of slaves, as calculated not only to dispirit and alarm the Union men of the South, but to demoralize the army and embarrass its operations as well as to impede legislation necessary for the support and maintenance of the Government.

Resolved, That the gallant men who have left their homes and families to peril their lives for the restoration of our once happy and blessed Union, should be held in the most patriotic regard by all who love their country and hope for its future unity and prosperity.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Maj. S. H. Tate offered the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That the people of Pennsylvania and particularly of Bedford county, are under many obligations to Hon. Edgar Cowan for the distinguished and patriotic stand he has taken to uphold and sustain this Union.

R. D. Barclay, Esq., raised the point of order that as this was a McClellan meeting and nothing else, the resolution was out of order.

The Chair decided that Mr. Barclay's point was well taken and ruled the resolution out of order.

Able and eloquent addresses were then delivered by Hon. W. P. Schell, R. D. Barclay, Esq., and G. H. Spang, Esq.,

Mr. D. Over offered a resolution endorsing the Administration of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Schell moved to lay it by tendering the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Lincoln for his repudiation of the Abolitionists headed by Cheever, Beecher, and Greeley.

Mr. Meyers rose to a point of order. The resolution and amendment were just as much out of order as the resolution offered by Maj. Tate, which was ruled out by the Chair at the instance of Mr. Barclay.

The chair decided the resolution and amendment out of order.

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the borough newspapers.

F. C. REAMER, President.

A. J. Sansom, Thos. Jamison, } Secy's

The War News.

The intelligence from the southwest is interesting. The Confederate army under Gen. Van Dorn is reported to have retreated across the Boston mountains to Van Buren and Fort Smith, about fifty miles south of the Missouri line and near the borders of Kansas, where reinforcements and supplies were reaching them. The army was only thirty-five hundred strong, and it is believed that it will be six weeks before five thousand fresh troops can join it. The Texas troops are said to be much disheartened by the death of Gen. Ben. McCulloch. Albert Pike's Indians have returned to their homes. The Federal forces under Gen. Curtis had retired to a point in Missouri to secure a good supply of water and forage. Their pickets extend to the Arkansas line, and the Confederate outposts are stationed on the summit of the Boston mountains. But little Union sentiment has been manifested in Arkansas.

A guerilla band of two hundred Confederates attacked a regiment of Missouri militia at Warrensburg on Wednesday last, and were repulsed, but again attacked the place on the following day, the result of which is not known. Warrensburg is about ninety miles west of Jefferson city.

On the same day a body of Confederates attacked four companies of militia at Hammersville, but were defeated with a loss of fifteen killed and many wounded. The Federals had none killed, but a number were wounded.

The battle at Island No. 10, was vigorously renewed on Friday. The Confederates opened from a new battery mounting very heavy guns. They are pushing forward various works of defence, and are daily getting more guns in position. It is reported that four ironclad gunboats had appeared below, but it is not believed that they can force a passage.

An arrival from Port Royal brings important intelligence from the Florida coast. Pensacola, including Forts Barancas and McRea, have been evacuated by the Confederates. In East Florida the Union feeling is represented to be very strong. A Federal gunboat ascended the St. John's river one hundred and twenty miles without meeting with opposition. Gen. Sherman has issued a proclamation assuring the people that the occupation of the State by the Federal forces is for the sole purpose of restoring the authority of the government. A meeting of the loyal citizens of Jacksonville was held on the 20th. Resolutions were adopted declaring that no State has a constitutional right to separate from the United States, and that the ordinance of secession adopted by the State Convention is void, being in conflict with the constitution, never having been submitted to the people.

The latest advices from the Confederate camp at Corinth estimate the strength of the army there to be seventy thousand. It is stated that Gen. Buell has assumed command of the Federal army, advancing on Corinth, and at last accounts was within fifteen miles of the town. On Monday last an engagement occurred between two Federal gunboats and a Confederate battery near Eastport, Miss., on the Tennessee river. No great damage was done to the boats, and it was not known what effect the firing had on the fortifications.

The confirmation of the report of the occupation of Beaufort, N. C., by the Federal forces has at last been received, but no dates are given. Fort Macon was not blown up, as reported, but is occupied by the Confederate forces, who retired from the town on the advance of Gen. Burnside. They are supposed to have not more than one week's provisions.

Reports from Fredericksburg state that the people there are greatly alarmed at the apprehension of an early advance of the Federal army on the place. It is believed there that the Confederate army will fall back towards Richmond and give battle.

The Confederate Col. Morgan captured another railroad train in Kentucky on Friday last, and took several Federal officers prisoners.

[*Baltimore Sun.*

The Bombardment of Island No. 10.

CAIRO, March 28.—(Special to the Chicago *Times*—An arrival from Island No. 10 yesterday, reported the effect of our fire on the Rebel batteries was very serious, and the upper battery was entirely silenced. Sixty-one men have been killed, and twenty or thirty were killed on the Island.

The Rebels continue to fortify.

Steamers can be seen continually running up and down between the Island and main land. There have been no tidings from General POPE.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

U. S. FLAG SHIP "BENTON," March 25, 12 M., 1862, three miles above Island No. 10 Mississippi River.—From army officers who visited the *Benton* we learn that our mortar shells have in several instances, proved very disastrous to the enemy. One shell fired from a mortar moored low down on the Missouri Point, yesterday afternoon, was seen to burst directly over one of their camps on the main (Kentucky) shore. Limbs of the dead and wounded could be seen flying in the air in the air, while the enemy carried off several of their unfortunates.

During last night they likewise removed many of their tents further back from the shore, evidently to get out of the range of our mortar shells, if possible. A little more elevation, however, will reach their new quarters.

The enemy nightly send scouts or pickets to the sunken steamer *Winchester*, lying in the point chute, on the Missouri shore, to observe our gunboats attempt to run the blockade.

From 6 to 8 o'clock P. M., yesterday, fights in the east and from camps on Island No. 10 indicate that the enemy were communicating. From 12 to 4 A. M., to-day, the firing of great guns, in direction of Point Pleasant was distinctly heard.

The mortars have been paying their respects to the enemy at intervals all day—a number of the shells, apparently, doing execution.

Important from the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, March 28.—A Cairo despatch says that heavy firing and rapid cannonading at Point Pleasant was heard at the fleet, night before last.

Point Pleasant is on the Missouri side of the Mississippi, about seven miles below New Madrid. It is occupied by Gen. Pope, who has erected batteries for the purpose of preventing the Rebel transports and gun-boats from passing to and from Island No. 10.

Captain Maynadier and Colonel Buford, who accompanied Professor Steiner in his balloon reconnoissance on Tuesday, discovered that the shells from our mortars have generally fallen beyond the enemy's batteries.

The elevation of the mortars and the charge of powder have both been too great. This will be remedied immediately, and greater execution may be expected hereafter.

The Latest from Island No. 10.

THE BOMBARDMENT RENEWED VIGOROUSLY.

CAIRO, March 29.—After a lull the bombardment of Island No. 10 was renewed vigorously yesterday. The rebels appear to have received and put in position new guns of longer range.

There is nothing important from Tennessee. An arrival from Memphis to-day reports a feeling of general despondency there. But little confidence is felt even in the ability of the large rebel force concentrating at Corinth to stay the progress of the Federal arms.

LATER.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—The army correspondent of the Republican, writing under date of Cairo, March 29, says the firing on Friday at Island No. 10 was quite heavy. The rebels are opening from a new battery mounting, it is supposed, 128-pounders. They are cutting away trees and rapidly pushing forward their means of defense, with apparently no idea of evacuating the place at present. They are daily getting more cannon in position.

From Strasburg.

STRASBURG, VA., March 28.

The rebel Ashby, with four guns, appeared near Strasburg yesterday, and threw several shells into our camp, killing or wounding one of our men. His position was such as to prevent any attempts to cut him off—but our guns drove him away.

Gen. Banks reconnoitered all the positions within several miles of the camp, returning after dark.

Jackson is supposed to be keeping very quiet below Edinburg.

Most of the people of Strasburg have been Unionists throughout the war, and are so still.

An agent of the Manassas railroad, who has been hiding in the mountains for weeks to avoid Jackson, has returned and given valuable aid to Gen. Banks.

Many of the inhabitants have been residing for weeks in the mountains and caves.

All is quiet to-day.

An Abolitionist Mobbed.

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 28.

The Rev. Samuel Aaron, a Baptist preacher of Mount Holly, N. J., attempted to deliver an abolition lecture at the city hall last evening. He commenced by denouncing the Administration and avowing himself opposed to the manner in which the war was conducted, whereupon the crowd commenced hissing and storming him with eggs. This produced much excitement, especially among the ladies in the audience. Several of them jumed out of the windows. In the meanwhile the crowd was crying, "Kill him, tar and feather him." The Mayor of the city was present, and endeavored to stop the confusion, but did not succeed. Finally Mr. Aaron withdrew, and was taken away by his friends. No one was hurt so far as is known.

RELIGIOUS.

By divine permission the Rev. Mr. Hoffmeier will hold the communion of the Lord's Supper at Bloody Run, on the second Sabbath (13th) of April. Services to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Preparatory service on Saturday previous, at 1 o'clock.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—Pain, diseases, and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet will be unavoidable, but armed with HOLLOWAYS' PURIFYING & STRENGTHENING PILLS you can endure all these and still retain good health. Only 25 cents per Box.

PRINCE ALBERT POTATOES,
For sale at Hartley's Hardware Store.
They yield equal to "day overs," are an excellent table potato, and not apt to rot.

ALSO,
CHOICE SEED BARLEY, free from oats, for sale at Hartley's.

ALSO,
Choice Philadelphia Garden Seeds,
for sale at Hartley's Hardware Store.
April 4, 1862.—3t.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.

TURPENTINE, LINSEED OIL, and OILS and PAINTS IN GENERAL, for sale at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.

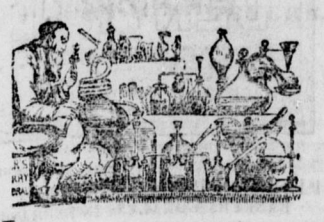
BASKETS, BROOMS, TUBS, CHURNS, WILLOW and WOODEN WARE of every description, to be had cheap at Blymire and Sons. [March 28th 1862.

BRUSHES, a large assortment, at Blymire and Son's. [March 28th 1862.

SADDLERY & SHOE FINDINGS, a good stock, at Blymire and Son's. March 28th 1862.

LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS, COAL OIL, the first in great variety, and the last of excellent quality, at Blymire and Son's.
March 28th 1862

PURIFY THE BLOOD.



NOT a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have been found which could equal in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require alterative remedy. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. *Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions*, &c., are soon cleaned out of the system.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Syphilis or Venereal Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this *Sarsaparilla*, and the patient is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this *Extract of Sarsaparilla*. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which are every where known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American People. Price 25 cts. per box, or 5 boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, & Co., Lowell, Mass. and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

—:o:o:—

Ayer's Compound Extract Sarsaparilla.

NO one remedy is more needed in this country than a reliable *Alterative*, but the sick have been so outrageously cheated by the worthless preparations of Sarsaparilla abroad that they are disgusted even with the name. Yet the drug cannot be blamed for the impositions from which they have suffered. Most of the so-called Sarsaparillas in the market contain little of the virtues of Sarsaparilla or any thing else. They are mere slops—inert and worthless, while a concentrated extract of the active variety of Sarsaparilla compounded with Dock, Stillingia, Iodine, etc., is, as it ever will be, a powerful alterative and an effectual remedy. Such is Ayer's Extract of Sarsaparilla, as its truly wonderful cures of the great variety of complaints which require an alterative medicine have abundantly shown. Do not, therefore, discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER'S—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac, which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of *Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill.*

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic. Price 25 cents per box; Five boxes for $1 00.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers, with other preparations which they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Dr. B. F. HARRY, Bedford

—MARRIED—

BOWMAN—LONG.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 4th March, by the Rev. Moore, of Williamsburg, Mr. Peter Bowman to Miss Margaret Long, both of Hopewell Township.

HEFFNER—LONG.—At the same place, by the same, on the 27th March, Mr. James Heffner, Railroad Contractor, to Miss Eliza Jane Long.

AKERS—ANDERSON.—On Sunday evening, 9th February, 1862, at the parental home of the bride by W. C. Wisegarver, Esq, Mr. Uriah H. Akers to Miss Mary A., daughter of James Anderson, Esq., of Bedford Township.

—DIED—

BROWN.—Near Diamondville, Indiana Co., on the 21st ult., Mary Amanda, daughter of John D. and Charlotte A. Brown, in the 5th year of her age.

DANNAKER—At the residence of his father, near Schellsburg, March 24th, Alexander C. Dannaker, aged 30 years, 6 months, 12 days.

The deceased, until a few months since, resided in Galesburg, Ill. Consumption marked him for its own in the flower of his life, and he hastened back to the home of his boyhood to lie down to sleep on the old familiar hills, where oft he had roamed in the halcyon hours of his youth. He suffered long and patiently until the days lengthened into the mystic shades of eternity. The Good Shepherd led him through the dark valley, and another angel hand drew him on to the celestial seats—it was his angel-boy, little Charley, who was taken to the skies but a few days before. *In Domino, in pace.* He leaves a devoted wife, who, in the exercise of true Christian philosophy, mourns but not as those that have no hope.

B. H. H.

$25 ! EMPLOYMENT ! $75 !

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Spring Term will commence on April 7, 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental; may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address
CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REMOVAL —

J. B. FARQUHAR, has removed his Grocery and Confectionary to the David Mann corner on Julianne Street, opposite Reamer's Drug Store where he will be pleased to see his customers and all who want any articles in his line.

March 28th, 1862.

FOR RENT —

The Brick House at present occupied by J. N. Munshower, is for rent from the first of April next. It would be well suited for a lawyer's office.

T. H. LYONS & BRO.

March 28th, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.— The undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of balence in the hands of Aaron Reed, Exo'r. of Dr. William Reed, of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd, will attend to his duties at his Office, in the Borough of Bedford, on the 8th day of April next, where all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
March 28th, 1862. Auditor.

NOTICE.— The following named persons have filed their petitions and will make application to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for the County of Bedford, to be held on the 1st Monday (5th day of May next) for Tavern License.

John Hafer,	Bedford Borough
Valentine Steckman,	" "
Isaac Mengel Jr.,	" "
Sarah Filler,	" "
Joseph Alsip,	" "
John A. Gump.	Bloody Run Borough.
James S. Beckwith,	Broad Top Township
John B. Castner,	" "
Elizabeth Haney,	Cumberland Valley tp,
Thomas M. Ritchey,	Hopewell tp.,
Martin Feightner,	Harrison tp.,
Valentine V. Wertz,	"
Joseph Foller,	Juniata tp.,
Frederick Hildebrand,	" "
Henry Keyser,	" "
Catharine Tricker,	Liberty tp.,
John Rohm,	" "
John Besserer,	" "
Jonathan Feightner,	Londondery tp.,
Charles Bash,	" "
D. A. T. Black,	East Providence tp.,
George Magraw,	" "
Samuel R. Bottomfield,	West Brovidence tp.,
Peter Amich,	St. Clair tp.,
Nathan & Rebecca Davis,	" "
Bernard Oneal,	Southampton tp.,
John Mortimore,	Snake Spring "
A. J. Pennell,	Rainsburg Borough
David Stuckey Jr.,	" "
Geo. M. Colvin,	Schellsburg Borough
John M. Robison,	" "
Johnson Hafer,	" "
Thomas C. Reighart,	Union tp.,
Henry Fluck	Middle Woodberry tp.,
William M. Pearson,	" " "
Abraham W. Mowry,	South Woodberry tp.,
John May,	Cumberland Valley.
Samuel Mixell,	Monroe township.

S. H. TATE,
Clerk's Office, Bedford, Clerk.
March 28, 1862.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

BRIDGE LETTING.— Proposals will be received at the house of George Rhoads, near Stonerstown, on Friday the 11th day of April, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for repairing the Bridge over the Juniata, near Stonerstown, in Liberty township, (viz: repairing one of the abutments and other necessary repairs to said Bridge.) The repairs to be done will be specified on the day of letting.

By order of the Commissioners,
H. NICODEMUS, Clerk.

Commissioners' Office,
Bedford, March 21, 1862.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, Elisha Smith, one of the heirs of James Smith, late of Southampton township, presented a petition setting forth that said James Smith lately died, leaving a widow, Naomi, and issue twelve heirs, or the representatives of heirs, viz: John, residing in Fulton county, Pa., Elisha, the petitioner, Hetty Moss, intermarried with Philip Moss, Priscilla, intermarried with William Wigfield, Jolly Murphy, deceased, leaving a husband, James Murphy, and issue five children, viz: Sarah, James, Philip, Elias and Jolley; Harrison, Gideon, Harvy, Sarah, intermarried with Henry Smith, Morgan, Matthew, now dead, leaving five children, to wit: Sarah, James, Philip, and Emanuel, who resides in Fulton county. The other heirs reside in Bedford county, except Morgan, or his heirs, whose residence is unknown. That said intestate died seized of three tracts of land viz: The Dicken tract or Mansion piece, containing four hundred and forty acres, adjoining lands of George May, Lee's lands, James Pennell and others. One other tract, containing about sixty-six acres, adjoining the above tract and Lewis Miller. One other tract, containing about fifty-five acres, adjoining Lee's lands, all situate in said township of Southampton.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisiton or Valuation, on the premises, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1862, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, March 14, 1862.

TREASURER'S SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes, passed the 13th day of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and 25th March, 1831, and the 9th day of March, 1847, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all concerned therein, that unless the County, State, School and Road Taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such part of each tract, as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, county of Bedford, on the second Monday of June next, for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon, and the sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

A. J. SANSOM, *Treasurer.*

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BROAD TOP TOWNSHIP.

No. Acres.	Warrantee or Owner.	Dol.	Cts.
329	Stephens & Co. in right of Shreeves	18	64
289	Ephraim Foster & W. P. Schell	23	34
5	Aaron Evans	73	
60	William Figard	8	16
100	Dunlap & Evans	20	19
25	John King's heirs	3	8
25	John Figard		68
209	James Patton	1	30
	Bedford Township.		
412½	Daniel Hinkline	2	72
349	John Tinman	1	92
95	Thomas J. Bonnet	1	72
	Colerain Township.		
111	Andrew Kyhock		64
90	Joseph & Emanuel Diehl		84
12	John Lntz		44
427	Arthur Brown	1	28
	Cumberland Valley Township.		
397½	John Sample (now J. W. Jones)	7	14
400	Dr. James Smith	11	88
	Harrison Township.		
900	William Lyon	5	55
75	Andrew V. Miller	1	92
	Juniata Township.		
30	Nicholas Knouf		12
	Hopewell Township.		
413	John Kerr	7	12
213	Joseph Lancaster		60
99	Richard Clark		28
237	James Mellnay	66	00
9	Puterbaugh Heirs		28
	Londonderry Township.		
395	Daniel Greer	1	20
398½	William King		60
406½	John Phillipi		60
	Liberty Township.		
200	Mary Gordon	8	40
200	James Gordon	3	21
400	Thomas Jones	8	40
465	Edward Langley	3	01
200	Jacob Miller	4	21
200	Elizabeth Miller	3	16
200	Mary Piper	2	10
200	Amelia Piper	8	40
400	Edward Stone	1	56
400	John Tomm	7	01
200	John Razor	1	66
150	Stephen Kerr	2	34
90	Manor Tract	7	60
200	Mulligan & Benedict	4	21
40	Peter Bowser	1	46
½ lot	Luke Feeny	1	31
8 lots	Gen. Wm. P. Irvine	4	31
1 lot	G. D. Trent		85
200.	Francis Moans	6	77
5	George Thompson		27
403	Alexander Montgomery	6	42
	Providence East Ty.		
402 a 46 p	Hezekiah Logan	1	20
403	Charles Evans	1	20
403 a 51 p	Isaac Richards	2	40
402 a 62 p	Charles Logan	1	20
400 a 75 p	John Cavan	1	20
401 a 41 p	James Cavan	1	20
400	Isaac Cavan	1	20
394 a 58 p	Thomas Logan	1	20
400	Thomas Hamilton	1	10
400	Susanan Thompson	1	10
	Providence West.		
15	Joseph McDaniel		36
120	Daniel Ritchey of Isaac		48
	St. Clair Township		
4 lots	Jacob Inks Heirs		48
204	David McRobert	2	40
477	James Ross	2	40
62	Henry Koontz	1	00
51	Aaron Grove		80
300	William Sill	1	67
	Snake Spring Township		
115	Saml. Wilds		
	Southampton Township.		
200	James Riggs	1	20
439	Paul Ward	1	32
357	Patrick Ward	1	08
331	Joseph Ward	1	04
353	Johnathan Ward	1	04
343½	Jesse Reed	2	08
	Union Township.		
400	John Swaggart	3	64
400	Leonard Swaggart	3	64
266	Alexander Gardener	2	38
116	Dr. William Smith	1	04
43	Samuel Burket		44
116	John Shee		88
100	James Johnston		88
50	Frederick Snyder		44
274	Jeremiah Jackson	2	82
130	Jacob Swaggart	1	48
440	William Pearson	3	96
380	Ebenezer Branham	3	96
420	Conrad Imler	1	06
200	Christly Bowser	2	30
100	George Lait		88
100	Jacob Burket		88
150	Peter Shoenberger	1	32
123	John Still	3	64
100	Widow Croyle	3	38
200	Michael Shimer	2	90
60	Brumbaugh & Co.	1	22
133	Hugh Porter	1	10
339	Griffith Evans	3	90
403¾	Philip Stine	3	64
330	Wilson Hunt	3	96
363½	Alexander Scott	3	91
127	Dr. P. Shoenberger	3	16
124	do do	3	68
20	do do		24
	Bowser Warriors Ridge	1	76
90	Dr. P. Shoenberger	1	44
200	Langham Warriors Ridge	2	51
150	William Langham	5	26
150	Bowser Brush Mt.	1	66
240	Peter Shimer Brush Mt.		
	South Woodberry Township.		
135	Peter Shoenberger	3	60
18	William Fluck		12
19	Flucks Heirs		24
210	John Boyd		60
213	William Davis		62
75	Israel Moans		60
140	Zachariah Moans		56
50	Timothy Moans	3	00
83	Hannah Montgomery	1	80
268	Peter Shoenberger	3	20
222	Elizabeth Piper	1	29
	Middle Woodberry Township		
379	Daniel Montgomery	15	60
290	Hugh Moore	62	01
411½	John McKissick (or Wm Hannam)	29	70
389	Nathan Schofield	37	60
401½	William Montgomery	18	53
173	McInay	3	98
50	G. Replogle	5	76
395	Abner Webb	16	68
100	Heffleys Heirs	24	00
335½	Caleb Hannan	32	28
330	William Worthington	15	61
65	—— Hart	9	23
180	Daniel Montgomery	4	40
100	Madara & Shoenberger	5	60
1 lot No 72	Jacob Stiock		42
1 do do 74	do do	1	06
170	Margaret Croft	1	88
62	John McFadden	9	56
20	Frederick Nicodemus		82
40	—— Stonerook	7	40
403	Wm. Montgomery	12	50
150	Robert Montgomery	4	28
20	Rinehart Replogle	1	66
50	Robert Montgomery	1	58

ESTATE OF JOHN SHREVE, DEC'D. Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the estate of John Shreve, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Bedford, in said county. All persons in any way indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against it are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Ex'r. of the last will, &c. of John Shreve, dec'd.
Feb. 28, 1862.

VALUABLE MILL, FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber intending to remove from his present place of residence, offers for sale his GRIST MILL, situated in Jenner township, Somerset county, together with 55 *ACRES OF LAND*, 15 of which are in meadow, and having thereon about 250 SUGAR TREES. The mill is in good running order, and is just ½ a mile distant from the thriving village of Jenner Cross Roads. If not sold within a reasonable time, the property will be rented. Terms favorable. Apply to

ADAM KETTERING,
Jenner Cross Roads, Somerset Co.
Feb. 21, 1862.—1m.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardware, Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices from $2 50, up to $35 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash* only, and at *cash prices*, we believe we can, and intend to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for *cash*, or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.— In the matter of the Petition of Mary C. Zimmers of Bedford township, the undersigned appointed Auditor to report the facts, &c., will attend to the duties of the appointment on the 7th day of April next at his office in the Borough of Bedford where all desiring can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,
March 28th, 1862. Auditor.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
February 28, 1862.—y

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R.

Trains leave Huntingdon at 7. 00, A. M. (after arrival of morning train West on Penn'a R. R.) arriving at Hopewell at 10 15 A. M.

Trains leave Hopewell at 10 35, A. M., arriving at Huntingdon at 1.10, P. M., connecting at 1.31, P. M., with trains East and West on Penn'a R. R. There is no delay at Huntingdon—close connection East and West. JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Feb. 7-3m. Sup't.

PUBLIC SALE OF COAL LAND.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be exposed to public sale, at the public house of James S. Beckwith, at Hopewell, in said county, on

Wednesday, April 9, 1862,

at 1 o'clock, P. M, the interest of James A. Cunningham, deceased, being the one-half in the following described tract of COAL LAND, situate in Broad Top township, in said county, containing 206 acres and 76 perches, adjoining lands of Abner Horton, William Anderson, Asa Duval, Thomas J. Horton, and Isaac Barnet. A portion of the land is cleared and under cultivation—the whole or greater portion is Coal land. There is a dwelling house and out buildings on the premises.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH M. STEVENS,
JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM,
March 7, 1862. *Administrators.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.— The undesigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' court of Bedford county, to distribute the balance in the hands of John Nycum, Administrator of the estate of William Nycum, late of Monroe township in said county, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Mann & Spang, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 31st day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend.

G. H. SPANG,
March 14, '62. *Auditor.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.— Letters of administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Daniel Houck, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AMOS GROSS.
JOHN B. HARDINGER,
March 14, '62. *Administrators.*

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.— Letters of administration having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of Daniel Sleighter late of Monroe township deceased, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SOLOMON FEIGHT,
NICHOLAS SLEIGHTER,
March 14, '62. *Administrators.*

Who Wants a Piano?

One of Lighte and Bradbury's Grand Seven Octave Overstrung Rosewood Piano Fortes, entirely new, never having been used at all, can be obtained at a sacrifice, by calling upon the editor of this paper. Lighte and Bradbury's Pianos are considered by musical *artistes*, as equal, if not superior, to Chickering's best. MR. BRADBURY himself is one of the greatest musicians in the world.—Application must be made soon. [Feb. 7, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Testatum Vend. Exponas, from the City and County of Philadelphia, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, on Monday the 7th day of April, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and undivided share of John Devereux, of and in and to the following described tract of land, situate on the Six Mile Run, in Broad Top township, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania. Beginning at a corner white oak of the Mary Foster and Dunlap and Evans tracts. Thence with land of Dunlap and Evans, South sixty-nine degrees nineteen minutes East, thirty-three perches and eight-tenths of a perch to a pine; thence North forty degrees East, eighty-nine perches and five tenths of a perch to a white oak; thence North thirty degrees nineteen minutes East, eighty five perches and three-tenths of a perch to a white oak; thence South forty-five degrees East, twenty-four perches and four-tenths of a perch to a chestnut; thence South fifty-four degrees West, ten perches and one-tenth of a perch to a post; thence North eighty-one degrees and nine minutes East, sixty-one perches and one-tenth of a perch to a large chestnut; thence North thirty-two degrees thirty-three minutes East, one hundred and twenty-six perches and six-tenths of a perch to a chestnut, (fallen); thence North twenty-nine degrees and three quarters of a degree East, ten perches and five-tenths of a perch to a post; thence North thirty-two degrees East, fifty-six perches and eight-tenths of a perch to a post; thence North eighty-one degrees twenty-eight minutes East, forty-six perches and seven-tenths of a perch to a spanish oak; thence South forty degrees thirty-six minutes East, forty-eight perches and five-tenths of a perch to a post; thence North fifty-five degrees East seventy-two perches and sixty-five hundredths of a perch to a post; thence South sixty-seven degrees East, fifteen perches to stones, thence South twenty-one degrees nine minutes East, twenty-six perches and five-tenths of a perch to a white oak (cut down); thence South sixty-eight degrees eight minutes West, eighty-four perches and thirty-five hunoredths of a perch to a chestnut oak; thence South two degrees forty minutes East, seventy-two perches and fifty-five hundredths of a perch to a large white oak; thence South thirty-nine degrees twenty three minutes West, one hundred and seven perches and six-tenths of a perch to stones; thence South fifty-four degrees and one quarter of a degree East, ten perches to stones, thence South twenty-four degrees twenty minutes West, twenty-four perches and four-tenths of a perch to a white oak; thence South forty-six degrees eleven minutes West, eighty-two perches and six-tenths of a perch to stones, thence South seventy-five degrees West, seventy-two perches and eight-tenths of a perch to a sugar-maple; thence South forty-eight degrees ten minutes West, forty-five perches and eight-tenths of a perch to stones; thence South thirty-three degrees forty minutes West, twenty-seven perches to a red oak; thence South forty-seven degrees thirty-eight minutes West thirty-eight perches to a beech; thence South sixty nine degrees West, twenty-seven perches and five-tenths of a perch to a post, thence West thirty-one perches to a post; thence South seventy degrees West, nine perches and six-tenths of a perch to a beech; thence North fifty-two degrees West, seven perches and two-tenths of a perch to a post; thence North sixty-six degrees West, five perches to a spruce; thence North thirty-eight degrees West, eight perches and five-tenths of a perch to a post; thence North sixty-six degrees West, four perches to a post; thence South eighty-eight degrees West ten perches to a post; thence North forty-two degrees West, fifteen perches and five-tenths of a perch to a post; thence South eighty-four degrees West, ten perches to a post; thence North eighty-eight degrees West. twenty perches and seven-tenths of a perch to a spruce; thence North sixty-three degrees West, twelve perches to a post; thence North thirty-seven degrees West, eight perches and six-tenths of a perch to a post; thence North fifty six degrees West, twelve perches and eight-tenths of a perch to a post; thence North seventy-one degrees West, fifteen perches and one-tenth of a perch to a post; thence North eighty-eight degrees West, six perches and seven-tenths of a perch to a post; thence North sixty-one degrees West, two perches and eighty-five hundredths of a perch to a post; thence North two degrees eleven minutes West, fifty-five perches and five-tenths of a perch to stones; thence South sixty-nine degrees East, seventy-five perches and six-tenths of a perch to a white oak; thence North three degrees forty minutes —— forty four perches and four-tenths of a perch to a white oak, and the place of beginning, containing four hundred thirty-four acres and two perches.

Also, all that other tract of land lying South of Six Mile Run, in Broad Top township, in the county of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by the tract above described, and on the South and East by the David Shreeves and Dunlap tract, containing forty-five acres of land be the same more or less. Taken in execution as the property of John Devereux.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford,
March 14, 1862.

FIVE FARMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale the following described farms situated on the head waters of Dunning's Creek, in St. Clair township, Bedford county:

No. 1 contains 262 acres and 11 perches, having thereon erected TWO DWELLING HOUSES and TWO BARNS, (one new) and also a SAW MILL, in running order.

No. 2. contains 131 acres, with new house and new barn thereon erected.

No. 3. contains 183 acres, 35 perches, and is situated on the public road leading from Schellsburg to Pleasantville. The improvements consist of a good house, barn, &c.

No. 4, contains 157 acres and 14 perches. A desirable tract in every respect.

No. 5. contains 163 acres, 48 perches. About 30 acres cleared and the balance finely timbered.

Much of the above described land is bottom land, mostly covered with fine large SUGAR TREES. The fruit upon some of these tracts is choice and in abundance. All of the tracts are well supplied with water. Farmers, Lumbermen, Tanners and Speculators should examine the premises, as they will be sure to find opportunities for good investments. The title is warranted good.

Drafts of the several tracts can be seen with the undersigned, in Bedford, at any time.

For terms and further particulars, address
T. H. LYONS & BRO.,
March 14. Bedford, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.— Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Miller, of South Woodbury tow'p deceased, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claimsst again the same, will present them authenticated for settlement.

O. E. SHANNON,
March 14, '62. *Administrator.*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE— Letters testamentary on the last Will and Testament of Christian Kochendarfer, late of South Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same, are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID B. KOCHENDARFER,
JOSEPH B. NOBLE,
February 14, 1862.* Executors.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

THE NEW REMEDY FOR

RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY, A CERTAIN REMEDY, } FOR ACUTE RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, *RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;*

No matter *Propylamine* { HOW STUBBORN, HOW LONG STANDING, WILL CONQUER IT, WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE, IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ, DOCTORS EXAMINE, DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY, BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

DOCTORS KNOW IT, PATIENTS BELIEVE IT, TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REPORTS.)

MAY 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints and of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine*. Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confess I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

MAY 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attention was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor of propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. Has had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propylamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

**THE RESULT.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who make use of it. No YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with a

BAD BREATH

should delay in applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH

is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE, 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d Street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the
CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS
PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,
and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.

ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL EMINENT DENTISTS.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price 25 cents per box.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children [illegible] with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 12 cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel, J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold ind Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, an. by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

Dec. 13—1y

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap for washing clothes and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford, as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

Mrs. Annie D. Shuck, Mrs. Lucinda Mengel,
" M. S. Hartley, " Elmira Over,
Mrs. Mary Elsrode.

J. B. FARQUHAR is agent for the sale of Family Rights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a right he will furnish with enough of the soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Right gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75cts. per week for washing, who by this method can save from $20 to 30 per year.

Don't fail to call.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of great bargains. The old credit, no pay system, having exploded—for the present, our terms will be—Cash, or Produce.

Nov. 1, '61 A. B. CRAMER & Co

HO! FARMERS,

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!

Buy an individual right for a Horse Rake. Any farmer that can make a common harrow can make one. If made according to my instructions, I will guarantee it to work as well as any other spring tooth rake ever invented, and this will cost only from $5 to $15, according as you manage in getting it made. I will send by mail a certificate of right for one rake with full instructions for $2. Address (with stamp,)

C. F. WALKER,
Benford's Store, Somerset Co.
DANIEL W. AMOS,,
Feb. 14. Bedford, Pa

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new wo story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO.

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can de well relied upon or future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investmenis.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

Coal Oil! Coal Oil!

The very best brand made! No smell! no smoke Not explosive, at Hartley's. Only 75cts. per gallon!

100 BEAUTIFUL LAMPS!
100 SPLENDID LAMPS!

different patterns, from 50cts up. Coal Oil makes the best light known. Don't sit in darkness these long winter nights, when you can have a brilliant light for 1 cent.

Hartley has a complete stock of Iron, Nails and Hardware in general, and will not be undersold by any one. He has the best

OIL FOR MACHINES!

and Oil for Harness and Wagons that is known.

Goods sold for cash or approved produce. Lumber, Rye and Wheat wanted. Call at Hartley's when you come to town.

Nov. 5.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

SOMETHING NEW!

HIGHHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

DOWNER'S

PATENT HEMMER AND SHIELD,
FOR HAND SEWING.

Is pronounced by all who have used it "just the thing" for those using the needle, as it completely protects the finger, and makes a neat and uniform hem while the operator is sewing.

One half the labor of sewing is saved by using this

Remarkably Simple and Novel Invention.

No lady should be without it. It is also "just the thing" for girls to use learning to sew.

Its remarkable cheapness brings it within reach of the million. Sample sent by mail on receipt of price,

25 CENTS,

Descriptive Circulars furnished on application.

A liberal Discount to the Trade.

Enterprising Agents (wanted in every town and county throughout the United States and Canada,) will find most profitable employment in selling this useful article, as it meets with ready sales wherever offered—has no competition—and profits are very large.

$150 Per Month can be Realized.

Address, A. H. DOWNER,
442, *Broadway, New York,*
Patentee and Sole Proprietor.

N. B.—General and exclusive Agencies will be granted on the most liberal terms.

January 3, 1862.—[3m.]

LAST NOTICE.

All persons having unsettled accounts in the Books of J. M. Shoemaker and Co., will please settle the same during the coming court week, either by cash or note, or they will be left at the "squire's" for collection. Also, persons having notes to pay in our hands, would do well by calling on J. M. Shoemaker and paying part, at least, if not all. A word to the wise is sufficient. [Feb. 7, 1862.

DIVIDEND.

The President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike road company have declared a dividend of one per cent on the capital stock of said company payable on demand.

W. H. McDowell,
Jan. 24. '62. *Treasurer.*

THE SOLDIER'S TRUE FRIEND.

ALWAYS READY.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these the Soldier must endure, MOTHERS, REMEMBER THIS, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this ALL HEALING and COOLING Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue. It soothes and relieves the inflamed and stiffened joints, leaving them supple, strong and vigorous, while for

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestige of inflammation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of our Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

Extraordinary Military Salve.

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at night, exposed to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS, COUGH and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted, a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldiers Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. These PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIER IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

all disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequently get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousands of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

FOR RENT!—

The Store Room on the corner immediately south of N. Lyons' Store, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Magill & Hoffmier, Saddlers, is for rent from the first of April next.

Apply to
Jan. 24. Dr. F. C. REAMER.

FINKLE & LYON

SEWING-MACHINE CO.,

538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes. And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing-machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co,
No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

CONFECTIONARY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pock-et and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.-1y.

NEW GROCERY.—

CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices, but no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Dock & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at the Bedford Nursery, offers for sale this fall, at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, and Dwarf Pear trees, of the finest kinds. Upwards of 15,000 trees are now under cultivation.

Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, including Brinckley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew, Cherry Currants, size of common cherries. Dutch Currants, Strawberries of finest kinds.—Choicest varieties of

GRAPE ROOTS, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS,

EVERGREENS, VINES AND CREEPERS.

Fifty Varieties of ROSES, Perpetual Blooming, all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold, for cash, much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injure them very much by exposure.

The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate and can be had fresh from the ground.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by hack or otherwise.

For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Pa.

BLAIR COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.

FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $1,50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address

OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals,
July 19th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa

GO AND
C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS'

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and, will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I,"

Oct. 25, '61. P. A. REED,

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS, has just received from the city her usual large stock of rich and handsome FALL AND WINTER GOODS: Such as Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientigue Silks, at 56½ cts. per yard.

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Ladies' Coats and Mantillas; with a rich lot of Furs—Such as Capes, Muffs and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of Black Silk Velvet, Black and fancy Straw Bonnets, with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c. &c.

A new style of WOOLEN GOODS; Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntle's, Gloves, with Embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c. and all kinds of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at six, eight, ten and twelve and a half cents per yard for cash.

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts without further notice, and by so doing save costs.

S. E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861.

UNION HOTEL.—
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the pblic, that he has leased the above named Hotel, at the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell now for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

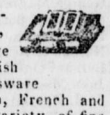
DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware



received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rentual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

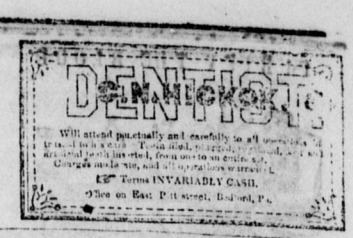
F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the first day of October, inst. The accounts are in the hands of Josian S. Deal, for collection, to whom all dues must be paid.

The line of coaches will hereafter be run by the firm of Deal and Brother.

JOSIAH S. DEAL,
Oct. 11, 1861. WILLIAM DIBERT.



JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE

PEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOB MANN,	Bedford,	Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA,	"	"
JOHN MOWER,	"	"
R. FORWARD,	Somerset,	"
RUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.,	Phil	"
J. WATT & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. CURLEY, & Co.,		"

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED-

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19 '60.]

JOHN BORDER

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

NOTICE—

Is hereby given that an application to the Governor for the pardon of J. W. DIVELBISS, convicted of adultery at November Sessions, 1861, will be made in pursuance of regulations in such cases made and provided.

J. W. DIVELBISS.

February 14, 1862.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER—

Just received and for sale by

March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.